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Art. I.— *Biographical Sketch of the Family of Daphne.*

Mr Editor — Having noticed some time since, a biographical sketch of that interesting family the Camellia of Japan, I beg leave to introduce a short sketch of a more modest, although not so popular a family, the origin of which is European.

The family of Daphne's seem to derive their origin or primogeniture from the ancients, as their first *data* are lost in oblivion, and the only clue we have to their generic is from the celebrated heroine of the chase, Daphne, from whom it is pretty authenticaly known the present modest family's ancestors first derived their prænomen. Of this lovely family we have but few that have found their way among us from the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, and it is much to be hoped, that as the passage and conveyance is now daily improving, more of the relatives of those already among us will be introduced. Miss *Daphne odora*, a native of the south of Europe, was the first, I believe, that was here introduced to the ladies of America; and her modest attire, and *sweet* and agreeable demeanor has gained for her, the love and esteem of every person who has ever been made acquainted with her ladyship; indeed, to speak of her characteristically, she has been truly adored by all who ever knew her. Her attire is a modest green, and in the winter, when she is the constant companion of the fair sex, her general costume is prettily decorated with purple florets, highly perfumed with the most exquisite fragrance, and she is seen at all the balls, plays, and places of resort where the fair sex assemble.

Daphne *colina*, a sister to Miss Daphne *odora*, was introduced soon after her sister, and into nearly the same circle of acquaintance; she is from the same country, and although her costume and demeanor is nearly the same, she does not appear to have gained that general esteem as a companion to the fair sex; however, she is frequently seen among respectable circles, where she is more cherished as a domestic companion than a gay lively belle of pleasure and gaiety. To these may be added Miss Daphne *Alpina*, originally from the cold Alpine mountains of Italy, where she assumes a healthy and ruddy appearance, she is of a low, modest stature, and although not so attractive as the elder sister, Daphne odora, she is much admired by the curious for her modest appearance and little attention to attract the notice of every admirer. To these sisters a very near kin to Miss *odora* has found her way among the lovers of her family, Daphne *variegata*, who is very similar to her elder relative, but her dress is something different, having her green mantle bordered with a gold or silver lacing which makes her admired by the gay; but for sweetness and modesty she is far inferior to her predecessor. With a hope Mr Editor, that this family may become more familiar amongst us,

I remain

Your most obedient,

FLIRTILDA.

Art. II. — *French Horticulture.*

The modes of cultivation pursued in other countries are always an interesting study to the horticulturist, whether they present new and striking features, or merely follow in the path we have traced out for ourselves. If they agree with our plans of proceeding, they serve to confirm the correctness of our judgment, and encourage us to proceed steadily in the course we have hitherto pursued; if, on the contrary, they present points of difference, it is not unlikely that they may suggest such improvements as will eventually prove of great benefit and profit. It is from a conviction of the utility of comparing our own notions on horticulture with those of our continental brethren, that we are always careful to lay before our readers

such intelligence as we receive from France and Germany. We are enabled this month to give some account of a very interesting excursion lately taken by M. Poiteau, the celebrated French horticulturist, in the neighborhood of Fontainebleau. His principal object, in making his little tour, was to examine the plantations of evergreens and American oaks laid down by M. Vilmorin, on his property near Montargis. This property, consisting of about 1200 acres, is called Les Barres. It extends, without interruption, for something more than a league from east to west, and is cut in the centre by a small valley, which serves as the bed of a stream of some breadth, admirably fitted for breeding fish, and sufficient to turn any mills that might be erected on its banks. Curiously enough, the soil to the west of the little valley is silicious, whilst all the ground to the east is calcareous. The high road to Lyons passes close to the property, and the demesne is crossed in various directions with country roads, establishing an easy communication with the neighboring habitations. The whole estate is divided into four farms, of which two, containing about 600 acres, are in the hands of M. Vilmorin himself, and on them he makes his experiments in planting. It is not our intention to follow M. Poiteau, step by step, in his interesting examination of this property. We shall merely choose out such passages as may be of value to the readers of our Journal generally, giving them in M. Poiteau's own manner.

A Gigantic Apple Tree. — "In examining the country, and from the appearance of the thickets scattered about here and there, I am inclined to think that, not many years ago, the whole district was covered with forests. One sort of tree is seen here more frequently than the others, and that is the sorb-apple, many of which appear hundreds of years old. One of these trees, in a hedge not far from M. Vilmorin's habitation, appeared to Bosc not less than from 800 to 1000 years of age. I am not aware on what calculations Bosc has formed his opinion; but I think that 600 years must have been the extent of its existence. It is probably the oldest sorb-apple tree in France; its trunk, which is about four feet in diameter, is exceedingly short, being divided, at about six feet from the ground, into five enormous branches. The value of this tree cannot be well ascertained, but smaller ones, whose trunks were twelve or fifteen feet without branches, have been estimated at 100*l.* or 120*l.* The fruit of these trees is carefully gathered to make a

sort of cider, considered in the country far superior to that made from common apples or pears. The wild pear tree, with small tart fruit, is common enough in this district; but a variety of it called the "sage pear tree," probably because its leaves are white like the sage plant, is seen in as great quantities as in Burgundy; and makes delicious perry. It bears a load of fruit, and is well worth being introduced into other districts."

State of Agriculture. — "At the aspect of these uncultivated plains, which are manifestly so ill-adapted for tillage, where a badly constructed plough just scratches the earth once every two or three years, it is natural to inquire, why trees are not planted along the roads, to break the tiresome monotony of barrenness? M. Vilmorin asked himself the question on taking possession of his property; and since then he has been constantly engaged in efforts, both by his example and his advice, to induce the inhabitants to improve the appearance of the country. He had, at first, to combat both a system of blind routine and a host of deeply-rooted prejudices.

"It is almost incredible that, in the midst of France, within fifty miles of Paris, in the 19th century, he should have to fall in with farmers, who, with three or four hundred acres in their possession, should refuse to grow a single load of fodder, and should purchase all the hay necessary for the keep of their horses! — farmers who sowed their seed on fallows, still covered with thistles — who manured their wheat land at the rate of two or three little cart-loads an acre, or often put down no manure at all! Thanks to M. Vilmorin, his farmers are no longer in a state of such gross ignorance; but the thistles of his neighbors still introduce themselves, and defile his ground. Yet ten years have elapsed since he began his improvements."

Cedars of Lebanon. — "To turn to the best advantage land which was manifestly unfit for either tillage or grass, M. Vilmorin planted seeds of various trees, in order to judge which would succeed best, and he has already experienced the most satisfactory results in his experiments of evergreens in a silicious soil. The sylvestre pine, and all its varieties, the maritime pine and the laricio, grow there with great luxuriance. The growth of this last-named tree is a remarkable circumstance, and ought to be carefully noted. The *pinus strobus*, and the other American pines, are also there in

great numbers. The cedar of Lebanon, the colossus of the vegetable kingdom, after a long and delicate infancy, has at last pushed forth most vigorously, and promises ages of prosperity. M. Vilmorin's estate will be, perhaps after some years, the only spot in the world where this tree will be found in any considerable numbers; for Mount Lebanon itself does not possess more than twenty, and few persons plant more than two or three in their pleasure-grounds."

Calcareous Earth and Pine Trees. — "But if evergreens or resinous trees succeed perfectly well in poor silicious ground, the very opposite is the case in poor calcareous land. The attempts of M. Vilmorin on this point have hitherto been exceedingly discouraging. He does not, however, despair of seeing trees of this description at last succeed well enough in calcareous land, to make a fair return to the planter. He founds his hopes on the fact, that thousands of acres in Champagne, as chalky as his own, are covered with pines and evergreens, and promise at last, though at some distance of time, to recompense the farmer for his time and trouble. It is only fair to state, that M. Vilmorin has suffered dreadful losses in these experiments, in calcareous land, from the white-worm. I may add, that my own experience leads me to believe, that calcareous ground is not fitted to the rapid growth of evergreen resinous trees. For fifty years I have been in the habit of seeing the mound in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, called *The Labyrinth;* and, during these fifty years, I can perceive little difference in the appearance of the evergreens planted on it; they are in the same state and nearly the same height. Now, if it be borne in mind that this mound was formed of the remains of old buildings, substances composed of carbonate and sulphate of lime, it will tend to prove that calcareous earths are not fit for evergreens; and that the resinous trees planted in Champagne must still be waited for many years until they arrive at a good growth."

American Oaks. — "These trees have been included, to some extent, in the experiments of M. Vilmorin, and he can now declare that no species of this tree will succeed, even in a middling degree, in bad calcareous land; whilst some succeed perfectly, and others tolerably, in poor silicious land. He has planted a great number in land of this description, and there is every reason to believe that the results will be most gratifying, particularly as similar experiments, on a vast scale, made on a poor sandy soil in the Bois de Boulogne,

near Paris, by M. Dandre, have been attended with unhoped-for success. It is probable that, if so few American oaks are seen in France, after so many attempts made to extend them during the last century, the reason will be found in the fact, that they were planted in earth which was not suitable to them."

Poplars. — " M. Vilmorin has made many experiments relative to this tree, and he finds that the plantations which he has made in silicious or sandy ground, succeed most satisfactorily for every description, whereas only a few succeed well in calcareous soil. Thus, the *populus nivea*, Fich, of the same age, is a third or half stronger in a silicious ground than in a calcareous one. The poplar of Canada, *populus Canadensis*, Lin., is in the same case; whilst the Swiss poplar, *populus Virginiana*, Lin., grows well in calcareous land, and astonishingly well in certain parts of it. As to the *populus nivea*, M. Vilmorin does not consider that, in size or height, it equals the white poplar of Holland, *populus alba*, Lin. This latter species must always be preferred, when a larger trunk and good height are required, but the other is superior in the beauty of its foliage."

Elms. — " The twisted elm has always been an object of solicitude to planters, from its being the only wood fit for making good stocks for carriage wheels. M. Vilmorin has received several packets of plants from various parts of France, and is inclined to believe that there are at least two distinct varieties. Although botanists regard this tree as a variety of the common elm, yet arborists are authorized to believe that it is a natural kind, since the seed of the common elm never produces it. However this question may be decided, the twisted elm grows perfectly well in the poor calcareous ground of Les Barres, and M. Vilmorin plants a great number every year. It grows there more rapidly than the common kind, and is a far handsomer tree; the bark is quite smooth, of a deep green, and enables one to distinguish the variety at a glance. When about twelve or fifteen years old, it may be seen that, under the bark along the length of the trunk, there are formed lumps or elevations, which appear to be produced by the interlacing of the fibres, and from these arises that wonderful resistance which the wood opposes, when an attempt is made to split it. It is this quality which renders it so appropriate for the naves of wheels. There is nothing extraordinary in this tree succeeding so well in the cal-

careous lands of M. Vilmorin, for, of all trees, elms are those which grow best in that description of earth. Near Paris, at Bourg-la-Reine, there are some splendid elms along the road, and the roots of these are all fixed in a white calcareous bottom, nearly pure, covered with only a few inches of vegetable earth. Yet, although these trees are exceedingly beautiful, and have acquired a vast size from age, they would be still finer in an aluminous soil, and here is proof of the assertion: All the land of the plains, through which the road from Paris to Meaux passes, is of a calcareous nature, but of good quality. The elms which line the road appear exceedingly fine, as long as no others have been seen; but when the traveller has passed Meaux, in taking the road to Ferte-Milon, he sees elms, no comparison more beautiful, and of a green far deeper. The reason is, that the earth is no longer calcareous; it is aluminous, the soil of all others best suited to the tree. There is this difference between the beech and the elm, that, although they both grow so well in calcareous ground, yet the beech is fondest of moisture, and the elm of a calcareous soil exceedingly dry. Some years ago, the government desiring to afford pleasure to the inhabitants of Paris, by replacing the dark and monotonous green of the elms on the Boulevarts, by a variety of foliage, applied to the Society of Horticulture for a list of trees, either foreign or indigenous, which might be advantageously intermingled, so as to produce an agreeable effect to the eye. The Society hastened to fulfil the duty demanded of them, and remitted to the Minister of Public Works the names of certain trees, with varied foliage. I regard it as most fortunate, that the government changed their intention, and did not follow their first idea, for the soil of Paris has become so eminently calcareous from the constant additions it has received from old buildings and repairs since it was first erected, that there is scarcely a tree which can grow there satisfactorily, excepting the elm; and if a variety had been then planted in place of the elms, nothing would now be seen but dead or dying trees."

Melons. — "On quitting Les Barres, I repaired to Montargis, and whilst waiting for the coach, which was to take me to Fontainebleau, I inquired if there was not some garden in the vicinity worth visiting. "None," I was told; so I went towards some gardens, situated in marshy grounds, at both sides of the road to Paris, in which I had perceived, when passing a few days before, a prodi-

gious quantity of melons, of which I wished to learn the species and the cultivation. As I expected, these marsh-gardens were not so well cultivated as those of Paris; but I was not a little surprised to see, at this latitude, large squares completely covered with melons, either ripe or nearly so, the whole springing up in the open air, without dung, without a bed, without glass, or any shelter whatever. These gardeners simply make a hole of some feet square, which they fill with manure and cover with earth. On this they sow their seed close to each other; they afterwards transplant them in fresh ground, like cabbages, in a square of the garden. They only cultivate one kind, because it is the only one, they told me, which can accommodate itself to such simple cultivation.* It is an oval melon, of middling size and netted. The day on which their melon harvest commences is about the 12th of September. The finest sell for about ten or twelve sous (fivepence or sixpence). Although these marshes are inferior to those of Paris in point of cultivation, yet the gardeners of Montargis are exceedingly intelligent, industrious men. As their gardens produce much more vegetables than is required for the town, they send their wives eight or ten miles distance to sell the produce. In course of time they purchase land, and become small proprietors, and thus it is that the land round Montargis, formerly so barren, is now in such good cultivation."

Food for Cattle. — "From Les Barres to Nemours, I saw the boys and the girls of the neighboring villages, perched up in the trees, pell-mell, which lined the road. These were elms, and the business of the young population above, was not only to gather the leaves, but to break down the young branches, in order to take them away as food for cows. Many trees had not a single leaf but at the extremity, where the hand could not reach. I was astonished at this license, and I spoke of it to an intelligent farmer whom I afterwards met, and he informed me that it was the custom of the country, and that the leaves and young branches were a great resource in feeding cattle. This explanation reminded me that I had seen, on several properties, elms cultivated with a bull-head, for the express purpose of enabling a servant to take off the leaves by means of a short ladder. In such cases I make no objection, for a proprietor can do what he pleases on his own property, but that the

* A clever horticulturist has since told me, that the melon which succeeds best with a very simple cultivation, is the sugar melon, with white flesh (*sucrin a chair blanche.*)

government should permit the custom of pulling off the leaves, and breaking the branches of public trees, and that no obstacle should be interposed to prevent such disfigurement, is what I cannot conceive."

Gardens of Fontainebleau. — "For sixteen years I had not seen Fontainebleau. I found there old friends, who received me with the greatest kindness. I mention particularly M. Souchet, who replaced me in the care of the English garden* of the palace, when I was appointed to the Royal Nurseries of Versailles; and M. Brassin, entrusted with the care of the Park and the Royal Vinery, which furnishes the finest grapes that appear at Paris. It may be easily imagined how delighted I was to re-visit the English garden of the place, which had passed into my hands, almost on leaving the hands of M. Hurtaut, who had laid it down. With what interest I sought for those trees which I had planted myself sixteen or seventeen years before! As I expected, the general plan was preserved in the same form as when I left it; but the grace of infancy, the freshness of youth, had disappeared, to give place to a physiognomy more decided and more powerful. The huge squares of plantations, which, in my time, looked gay and light, had become vast forests through which but little light could penetrate. The large pieces of grass had become narrowed by the branches of trees spreading out on all sides, and the whole look was different. How sixteen years increase the growth of a tree! How mistaken are they who give as an excuse for not planting, that the enjoyment is too long to wait for! The enjoyment comes more quickly than they think. The land of Fontainebleau is exceedingly silicious, tolerable in some parts, and absolutely bad in others. It is now twenty-two years since the garden was laid down, and if all the wood which has been already taken was added to that now standing in it at present, the proceeds in money would certainly be greater than could, by any process of cultivation, be drawn from the same land in the same length of time."

Dahlias. — "For a very long time M. Souchet has been celebrated for his beautiful dahlias. His collection certainly appeared to me a fine one; but, without meaning any offence to my good friend, I must declare that I have seen finer ones. Amongst many

* The name generally given to the ornamental grounds and shrubberies of a gentleman's house in France.

varieties of phlox obtained from seed by this excellent horticulturist, I remarked one admirable for its large scarlet flowers. I was favored by M. Souchet with a plant, in order to multiply it, and distribute it amongst the nurserymen. A seedling of the *salvia fulgens* also has furnished a variety, with far larger flowers and more brilliant than those of the original, and which will take its place in the trade."

Grapes. — "M. Brassin has under his care two objects of a very different nature — the grand park in the style of Le Notre — and the Royal Vinery; I intend speaking of the latter object alone. This vinery, the origin of which is taken back as far as Francis the First's time, is, without dispute, the finest and largest in the world. It is a wall about a quarter of a league in length, running from east to west, about ten feet high for three-fourths of its length, and eighteen to twenty in the rest. It is covered on the south side with a kind of grape called *chasselas*, the fruit of which acquires, at Fontainebleau and at Thomery, quality and beauty which do not distinguish it elsewhere. It is useless to say that, since its origin, the wall has been many times repaired and rebuilt, and that the vine has been frequently replanted; but that which is little known, and little practised in any other place, except Fontainebleau and Thomery, is the clearing of the vine, or the replacing the vines of which the grapes appear degenerated or inferior, by others whose fruit is of the finest quality. It is by this practice that the Royal Vinery preserves its superiority over all others in the kingdom. There exists, at present, but one plant of all those which M. Brassin found there seventeen years ago; and many of those which he has since planted have been replaced by others considered of better quality. The present appearance of the Royal Vinery is really beautiful.

"M. Brassin communicated to me the two following facts, which I think worth publishing for the sake of horticulture: he had always been in the habit of following the custom, adopted every where, of enriching the earth of his grapery with dung, and he at last is able to prove that this application impairs the quality of the grape. At present, he applies no more such manure: he gets together the cleansing of ditches, grass-turf, sweepings of roads, and filth, and mixes them well together. He suffers the mass, thus prepared, to ripen for two years, and makes use of it in place of dung. This confirms what has already been ascertained, and what the best

authors have recommended; but the second communication is altogether novel, and I am going to arrive at it by a transition as natural as possible. When the maturity of the grapes is at hand, or when in backward seasons fears are entertained that the ripening will not be easy, it is usual for the greatest number of persons, even gardeners, to cut and pull off all the leaves which are before the fruit, in order, as they allege, that the sun may shine full on it, and ripen it speedily; and although experience proves, that the more the leaves are removed the less the fruit ripens, custom always causes the leaves to be taken off in abundance, at the expense of the quality of the grape, which then wastes away and gets wrinkled in place of becoming ripe. M. Brassin acts altogether differently with his. He knows that the leaves cannot be removed in a great number with impunity, from around the grapes, and he is therefore exceedingly cautious, and refrains from removing any of the leaves in front of the fruit. Those which he takes away are those behind, lying between the grapes and the wall, in order that the heat of the sun, being reflected by the wall, may strike the grapes from behind, and produce the effect desired. I have had experience of the efficiency of this proceeding; and I do not hesitate to recommend the practice of it, whilst I condemn the old custom of taking away the leaves in front. One ought to possess some notions of vegetable physiology, in order to take away leaves properly, otherwise the fruit is sure to suffer."

Orange Trees. — "M. Faucheux, nurseryman at Fontainebleau, rears orange trees in great numbers. Of two grafts, or modifications of grafts, which he uses for multiplying them rapidly, one appeared to me so excellent in its results, that I think it worthy of being made known. Get a young citron tree of one or two years growth — it must be put in sap by the means generally practised, if it is not so already. When the buds begin to get long, the head of the plant is cut off above three or four of the best buds; a slit is then made with the grafting-knife, between the stem and the second or third bud in descending, so that the bud and its leaf should terminate the lip. A branch of an orange tree is then taken, of a diameter a little less than the stock; it is sharpened with a sloping cut, and is then introduced into the stock in the usual manner, and tied on with a woollen string. The plant is then placed under a glass frame, as a graft *a la Pontoise*, and the same care is bestowed

on it. When the union is certain, and the bud pushes forth, the stock is cut above the graft, and in a short time the marks of the wound disappear altogether. The superiority of the Faucheaux-graft over the Pontoise or English graft, is that it allows one to arrange the leaves and the eyes of the stock above the fruit of the graft which attracts the sap necessary for facilitating the union."*

Grafting of Pine Trees. — "In coming to Fontainebleau, I not only wanted to see my old friends and the gardens, but I was anxious to judge what progress had been made in the forest by the plantation of resinous evergreens, and to view the grafts, on a grand scale, of the laricio pine, executed on the sylvestris pinus, commenced by M. Larminat, the Conservator of the Forest, and continued by M. Bois-d'Hiver, his successor. It was in 1823 that M. Larminat conceived the happy idea of executing the grafting of these trees on a great scale, by means of the herbaceous graft, or Tshudy's, its inventor, or at least he who brought it into use, for this graft was already known in the sixteenth century, according to Francis of Neufchatel. The first sowing was a mixture of the pinus sylvestris, and the maritime-pine on the rock of Avon, which is nearest the palace. When the success of this experiment had been tried, many others were made, sometimes separately, and at others mixed together. The sowing is generally made by scattering the seed,† though nurseries are also established from which they can plant out. Some American pines are seen there, but it is rather as an object of experiment, than for the sake of multiplying them. According to the plan now pursued, the poetic and romantic situations of the forest of Fontainebleau will disappear under the dark and enduring masses of verdure which are springing up in every direction. Its rocks, which contain in their interior such crystals as can scarcely be found in any other part of the world, will soon disappear under the layer of vegetable earth, constantly produced by

* This graft, acknowledged to be the best, the easiest, and the most certain, is known in some establishments under the name of the triangular-graft. It is excellent for the Camellia, Rhododendron, Clethra, and Alasca.

† At first, the ground was cleared and prepared before they planted the pines; this method cost 225 francs (5*l.*) an acre, and about half was found to fail. Afterwards M. Larminat thought of a means of getting the seed sown for nothing in unencumbered places, and for a trifle in more difficult spots. The plan was this: the seed is flung on the heath, and the poor of Fontainebleau are then permitted to take away the heath, on condition that they tear it up by the roots.

the fall and decomposition of the leaves of the pine, which has already nearly concealed them by its dark and silent foliage. This is no hyberbolical picture. It is the simple, slow, gradual, but certain course of nature."

Elevation of the Ground in Pine Plantations. — "It is now about nineteen years since I carefully examined the first stock of pines grown in the forest. The pinus sylvestris were then but twenty or twentyfive feet high, and the matter formed by their fallen leaves had already filled up the cavities of the ground, and had formed, in several level places, a bed of undecomposed leaves of about six or eight inches thick. The leaves of the pine tree take a long time to decompose, on account of the resinous matter which they contain ; and I then foresaw, that the depth of this new soil would increase rapidly.*

"At present, these same pines have attained a height of from fortyfive to sixty feet, and are generally thicker than a man's body. The soil produced by the fall of their leaves is so much elevated, that several rocks, which appeared two feet out of the ground, are no longer visible ; and others, four or five feet high, are on the point of disappearing also under the fallen leaves. A moss, a sort of *hypnum*, has sprung up in several places on the leaves half decomposed, and contributes exceedingly to augment the thickness by its vigorous vegetation, and its prompt decomposition."

Resin. — "In 1822, M. de Lauriston, one of the ministers, brought two men from La Teste, who were resin makers by occupation, to try if the pines of Fontainebleau would yield resin by tapping, as we see it produced in the Landes,† near Bordeaux. These two men submitted to the operation, in two years, about 4000 feet of maritime pines, and obtained from them nearly as much resin as in the Landes, that is about an average of two pounds each tree. The details of this operation were hitherto unknown to the neighborhood of Paris, and I think it may not be uninteresting to relate a few particulars. Two men are equal to the task of tapping 8000

* I do not think that there is any tree which produces so much fresh soil by the fall and decomposition of its leaves, as the pine, particularly the maritime pine. I am not sure that this soil has yet been analysed, nor any experiments made to arrive at its properties when in cultivation. The vast quantity of resin which it contains ought to render it different from all other soils ; and it would be interesting to ascertain if plants of all sorts accommodated themselves to it, or if only certain ones.

† Sandy grounds, generally quite waste.

pines, which produce each year 32,000 bushels of matter, at 12 or 15 francs each. This is assuredly an excellent revenue, when it is considered that the pines which produce it grow in the sands, which refuse all sorts of cultivation, and many acres of which are sold for five or six francs. However, another calculation suggests itself — whether it would not be better to preserve the pines untouched, in order to obtain from them, by sawing, noble planks for general purposes. When operated on as related above, they are only fit for vine props, though these are certainly of first-rate quality. Resin is produced from the maritime pine, but from the pine sylvestris nothing has been obtained, even when they were four feet in circumference: perhaps they were still too young. The most curious part of this matter is, that the minister who commenced this experiment with so much eagerness, finished by paying no more attention to it, and by refusing M. Larminat the means of manipulating the raw produce which he had obtained. After many applications without an answer, M. Larminat received at last an order to forward all the resinous matter to the general gas depot at Paris; and six months after he had dispatched his last ton, he received another order enjoining him to take particular care of the resin, and to be sure and not allow the great heat (in 1825) to produce evaporation of the essential parts! We may conclude from this fact, and a hundred others, that when experiments are made, without having personal interest for a motive, they rarely succeed."

Superiority of the Pinus Sylvestris. — "Of the 28,000 acres which the forest of Fontainebleau contains, 25,000 are now covered with pines of different ages, and a million of plants could be taken from them without being missed. It is in the ancient plantations, now become forest timber, that the superiority of the pinus sylvestris appears over the maritime pine. This latter at first grows more quickly, but at present they are of the same height. The maritime pine sometimes appeared to me to have a larger trunk, but it scarcely gets higher, whilst the other pushes forward vigorously, and does not now appear to have arrived at more than half its elevation. It is always as straight as a taper, with a grey bark, but little indented. The maritime pine, on the contrary, is never perfectly straight, and its bark, much thicker and rougher, is of a darker grey. Hence nothing is more easy than to distinguish the trunks of the two trees by the bare inspection of the bark."

Masts of Ships. — "I said above, that M. Larminat began to graft, about ten years ago, the Laricio pine on the pinus sylvestris. I must add here that it was for the useful purpose of multiplying this precious tree for the benefit of the navy. His first attempts being crowned with full success, he has continued to execute a certain number of grafts every year. It is really a beautiful thing —a graft of the Laricio pine on the pinus sylvestris of ten or twelve years old : they grow with wonderful vigor, and excel in length and bulk all the pines of the same age, which have not been grafted. The expectations of M. Larminat will not be disappointed, and one day the forest of Fontainebleau will furnish to the navy masts of immense size. There is so much analogy between these two species that their graft never forms a swelling, when not interfered with. The point of union can only be known by the color and different roughness of their barks, which are clearly divided at the point of junction. There are now 15,000 of these grafts in the forest of Fontainebleau. I have only one more remark to make, and that is, that the Tshudy graft is executed here more simply than at first — it is no longer covered with paper to guard it from the sun and wind — it is simply tied with a flag, and a bit of grass, and it always succeeds perfectly."

Such are some of the extracts we have selected from this interesting excursion, and we think our readers will agree with us, that they give ample room for thought, and may suggest many useful experiments.—*London Horticultural Jour.*

Art. III.—*Monography of the Genus Camellia, or an Essay on its Culture, Description and Classification;* translated from the French, by Henry A. S. Dearborn.

(Continued from page 358.)

SECOND GAMUT.

BICOLORS.

FIRST DIVSION.

Ground yellowish carnation, striped with white, Nos. 1 and 2.

275. C. *Smetia vera.*—Leaves two and a half inches wide, and four long, ovate-oblong, acuminate, dentate, stiff, thick, or ranged in

the form of a parasol, obtuse, very much veined, with strong nerves, teeth of the borders very large and of rather a clear green; flower of a medium size, double, ground yellowish carnation, as in No. 2 of this gamut; petals arranged in three rows, veined vertically or rather sprinkled with orange-red, No. 3; the borders are white, some of them double, crenate at the summit; those of the centre small, not numerous, cut into narrow lines, erect, of the same color as the others, and intermixed with a few sterile stamens.—*Magnificent.*

SECOND GAMUT.

BICOLORED FLOWERS.

Ground clear or deep orange-red, striped or spotted with white.

SECOND DIVISION.

276. C. *Chandlerii striata.* See C. *Chandlerii.*

277. C. *Cuninghammi mutabilis.*—Leaves oval, broad, slightly acuminate, finely dentated; flower rather large, double, ground orange-red, No 7; petals arranged gracefully, imbricated, and of different sizes, deeply crenated at the summit, some of them marked with cross lines of pure white; a few stamens in the centre.—*Very pretty.*

278. C. *Imbricata tricolor.*—We possess two Camellias of this name, the first was received from Mr Knight, of London: It differs but little in its leaves from C. *Imbricata rubra*; its flower is handsomely imbricated, double and of a deep orange-red, spotted with white; in the centre are a few stamens.—*Very beautiful.*

The second is a variety, which was imported by Mr Siebold; its flower is semi-double, very handsomely formed, large, and shaded with several varieties of red and rose.—*Very beautiful.*

279. C. *Loukiana.* — Shrub vigorous, of an elegant port; flower very double, of a beautiful orange-red, No. 3; the petals of the centre, erect and curled, sometimes striped a little with white, which gives the flower a very agreeable form and appearance; occasionally the whole flower is spotted with white.—*Magnificent.*

280. C. *Master double red.*—Leaves somewhat large, ovate-obtuse, rolled under, others inclined towards the stock, strongly nerved of a deep green; bud of a medium size, scales calycinal, yellowish; flower large, double, of an orange-red, No. 4, sometimes also spotted with white.—*Very handsome.*

281. C. *Leana superba.*—Leaves two inches broad and three long, rounded, slightly acuminated, glabrous, of a glossy green; bud very large, oblong, with yellow calycinal scales; flower, more than three inches in diameter, double, of a deep orange-red, No. 3; petals from 30 to 35, 14 lines long; those of the circumference are red, some of them striped with white toward the middle, crenated or rounded at the summit; those of the centre are rose-color worked with white.—*Superb.*

282. C. *Warrata flammula.*—Leaves rather large, roundish oval, a little lanceolate, of a dull green; bud oblong, with yellowish scales; flower three and a half inches in diameter, deep orange-red No. 3; petals of the circumference 6 or 7, broad, crenated at the summit, border reflex; those of the interior are but petaloid stamens; bears seed.—*Pretty.*

EPILOGUE.

Here terminate our observations upon the genus Camellia. We have exerted ourselves to be clear and exact in this treatise, without being dry and tedious; it is from the suffrages of enlightened and consciencious horticulturists, that we are to learn whether we have succeeded. Having been solicited to undertake the labor, we owe it to ourselves to declare, that not any motive of speculation, or of self-love has guided our pen, but only a lively desire to be useful to the greatest number.

Finally, we ought to declare, that we regard this work, but as the base, upon which a more able hand, will be enabled to erect a more solid monument, and one more worthy the science of horticulture. The boldness of our enterprise, may, possibly, be disapproved or censured; but we accept, in advance all blame, if we have been sufficiently happy to render any service to horticulture, and shall be obliged to every Aristarchus, whose criticism may still more enlighten that public, for which we have written; for our device has been and will ever be:

The general interest beyond all others.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

Indicating the color of the Camellia, its name, the form of its flower, the species or variety from which it was produced, the place of its origin, and the period of its introduction into Europe.

The * designates the species from which all the varieties have been obtained.

UNICOLORED FLOWERS.

PURE WHITE.

Page 244.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Alba simplex,	reg. single,	single red,	Europe,	England, 1812.
" plena,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	do. 1792.
Amabilis,	reg. sing.	single red,	Europe,	do. 1825.
*Axillaris vera,	irreg. sing.	a species,	China,	do. 1820.
Anemone fl. alb.	irreg. full,	warrata,	Europe,	do. Chandler.
Do. warrata carnea,	irreg. full,	warrata,	do.	do.
Candidissima,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	do. 1830.
Compacta,	irreg. dble.	pink,	Europe,	do. Teoting.
Corvatheæfolia,	reg. dble.	unknown,	do.	do. 1833.
*Euryoides,	reg. sing.	species,	China,	do. 1830.
Excelsa,	irreg. dble.	single white,	Europe,	do. 1830.
Fimbriata,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	do. 1816.
Gallica alba,	irreg. dble.	pink,	Europe,	France, 1830.
Granelli,	irreg. dble.	warrata,	do.	Italy, 1834.
*Kissi,	reg. sing.	species,	China,	England, 1825.
Lacteola,	irreg. dble.	warrata,	Europe,	Italy, 1830.
Nivea,	ir. semi d.	unknown,	do.	Belgium,
Nobilissima,	irreg. full,	pink,	do.	do. 1834.
*Oleifera,	reg. sing.	species,	Cochin China,	England, 1810.
*Oleæfolia,	reg. sing.	species,	China,	do. 1810.
Palmeri alba, or Pomponias f.	reg. semi d.	pomponia,	Europe,	do. 1815.
Do. plena,	irreg. full.	unknown,	Japan,	do. 1810.
Rollissoni,	reg. dble.	pink,	Europe,	Italy, 1813.
*Sasanqua,	reg. sing.	species,	China,	England, 1810.
Splendidissima,	irreg. full,	variety plena,	Europe,	Paris, Abbe Berlese,
Weimaria,	reg. semi d.	unknown,	do.	England,
Welbanksiana, or Heptangularis,	irreg. dble.	pomponia,	China,	do. Wilbancks.

FIRST GAMUT.

UNICOLORED FLOWERS.

CLEAR ROSE.

(Page 249. — *Dominant color.* Lake mixed with more or less vermilion and Naples yellow, as in Nos. 2, 3, and 4, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Aitonia or Amplissima,	reg. single,	single red,	Europe,	Eng., Aiton.
Apollina,	irreg. full,	pink,	do.	France, Cachet, 1833.
Coloured,	reg. single,	single red,	do.	France.
Crouyoud,	reg. sem. d.	warrata,	do.	Belgium, 1834.
Dahliaflora,	irreg. s. d.	pink,	do.	England. Knight.
Expansa,	irreg. s. d.	do.	do.	England.
Fasciculata,	irreg. dou.	do.	do.	Italy, Milan.
Guessonia,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do.	England.
Heterophylla,	irreg. d.	warrata,	do.	do.
Lindleya,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do.	do. Lindley.
Pæoniæ flora rosea,	irreg. full,	unknown,	China,	do. 1810, Hampden.
Pink,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	Japan,	do. Middle, Miss Turner.
Perle des Cam.	irreg. f.	pomponia,	Europe,	do.
Pulcherrima or Roleni,	reg. doub.	aitonia,	do.	do.
Rosea plena,	irreg. d.	expansa,	do.	Germany.
Roseana,	irreg. full,	unknown,	do.	England.
Resplendens,	irreg. full,	unknown,	do.	do. 1833.
Sinensis rosea,	irreg. dou.	expansa,	do.	do. Vauxhall, Nursery.
Spectabilis,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do.	Paris, 1830.
*Sasanqua rosea,	irreg. full,	species,	China,	England, 1826, Capt. Rawes.
Theresiana,	irreg. full,	pink,	Europe,	Germany,
Venosa,	irreg. full,	do.	do.	do.
Virginica,	irreg. full,	single red,	do.	England.
Viltonia,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do.	Belgium.
Wilbrohamia,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do.	England.

FIRST GAMUT.

CLEAR CHERRY RED.

(Page 254. — *Dominant color.* Carmine lake, mixed with rose lake and vermilion, as in Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Aucubæfolia,	reg. dou.	single red,	Europe,	England, 1818.
Amerstia,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do.	do.
Amœna,	reg. dou.	single red,	do.	Italy.

Augusta,	irreg dou.	corollina,	Europe,	England.
Aluntii superba,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do.	do. 1820.
Buckliana,	reg. s. dou.	anemonæ flora,	do.	do.
Belle Rosalie,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do.	France.
Brocksiana,	reg. s d.	do.	do.	England.
Belle Henriette,	reg. dou.	expansa,	do.	France.
Berlesiana,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do.	Paris, Abbe Berlese, 1831.
Blanda,	irreg. dou.	warrata,	do.	Belgium.
Boumanni,	reg. dou.	varieg. ple.	do.	Abbe Berlese.
Celsiana,	reg. sing.	single red,	do.	England.
Crassinervia or Crassifolia,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	do.
Cliviana,	irreg. full,	papaveracea,	do	do. 1830.
Chamlerii,	reg. dou.	splendens,	do	do.
Conchiflora,	reg. dou.	expansa,	do	do.
Conchiflora nova,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do	Milan.
Cramoisina Parmentieni,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	Pamentier 1833.
Charles Auguste,	reg. s. d.	do	do	England.
Conchata,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	Italy.
Colla,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Carolus,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	Germany.
Camtoniana,	reg. s. d.	pink,	do	England.
Decora,	reg. full,	coccinea,	do	do.
Dorsetti or Parthoniana,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	England and Belgium.
Dianthiflora,	reg. sing.	warrata,	do	do. 1822.
Excelsiana,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	Belgium.
Exoniensis,	reg. dou.	varieg. plena.	do	England.
Elegans Chandlerii,	reg. full,	corollina,	do	England.
Elegantissima,	reg. full,	warrata,	do	do. Chandler.
Elegans,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	Belgium.
Emperor d'Autri,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	Abbe Berlese. 1833.
Florida,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	England.
Fascicularis,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Flaccida,	reg simp.	single red,	do	Italy.
Fordii,	reg. dou.	unknown,	Japan,	England.
Fulgentissima,	irreg. dou.	pink,	Europe,	Belgium.
Formosa,	reg. dou.	rubra plena,	do	England.
Formosissima,	reg. full,	varieg. plena,	do	Belgium.
Fraserii,	reg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	England, 1834.
Gigantea,	reg. full,	rubra plena,	Europe,	do.
Grandiflora,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.
Gloriosa,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	Belgium.
Hallesia,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	England.
Husseyussoni,	irreg. s. d.	coccinea,	do	do.
Hosackia,	irreg. s. d.	warrata,	America,	Floy.
Hibbertia,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	Europe,	England.
Herbertii,	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do	do.
Humboldtiana,	irreg. dou.	varieg. plena,	do	Germany.
Hybrida colorata,	irreg dou.	pink,	do	Netherlands.
Imbricata,	reg. full,	unknown,	China,	England, 1820.
Insignis alba,	reg. sing.	dianthiflora,	Europe,	England.
do. de Tat,	irreg s. d.	pink,	do	do.
do. rubra,	reg. sing.	anemonæflora,	do	do.
Iddebiana,	reg. dou.	unknown,	do	Belgium.
Knightii eximia,	irreg. s. d.	pink,	do	England.
Latifolia nova,	irreg. dou.	stammea sine,	do	do. 1830.

Lambertii,	reg. sing.	single red,	Europe,	Belgium.
Macrophylla,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	Italy.
Miss Rosa,	reg. s. d.	pink,	do	England.
Magniflora simp.,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	Milan, Casoritti.
Mutabilis,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	Paris, Tamponet.
Nannetenis,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	England.
New Imported,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	do.
Osburnea,	reg. sing.	warrata,	do	do.
Oxoniensis,	reg. dou.	rubra simp.,	do	do.
Ornata,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	do.
Percyæ,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.
Pencillata,	reg. s. d.	papaveracea,	do	Belgium.
Parthoniana,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do. Meens.
Preston-eclipse,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	do	England.
Paradoxa,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.
Pulchella,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	Belgium.
Pæoniæ flora rubra,	irreg. full,	unknown,	Japan,	England.
Parksii striped,	reg. dou,	coccinea,	Europe,	do.
Palmerii rubra,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	do.
Plumaria,	reg. sing.	dianthiflora,	do	do.
Reine des Pays-Bas.	irreg. s. d.	single red,	do	Belgium. Germany.
Radiata,	reg. full,	coccinea,	do	do.
Rosa sinensis,	reg. full,	pink,	do	Eng., Vauxhall, Nursery.
*Reticulata,	irreg. s. d.	species,	China,	Eng., Captain Rawes, 1824.
Rubricaulis,	reg. s. d.	single red,	Europe,	England.
Rosa punctata,	reg. dou.	aitonia,	do	do.
Rosæ flora,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	Belgium.
Scintillans,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	England.
Sericea,	reg. dou.	unknown,	do	do.
Superba,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	Italy.
Staminea simpl.,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	England.
Sophiana,	reg. s. d.	single red,	do	Paris, 1834.
Spathulata,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	England.
Thunbergia,	reg. dou.	corallina,	do	do.
Triumphans,	reg. full,	pink,	do	do.
Venustissima,	irreg. s d.	warrata,	do	Germany.
Warrata striata,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	Belgium.
Woodsiana,	irreg s. d.	single red,	do	do.
Woodtii,	reg. full,	pomponia,	do	England.

FIRST GAMUT.

DEEP CHERRY RED.

(Page 294. — *Dominant color.* Carmine mixed with more or less vermilion, as in Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Alexandreana,	irreg. full,	warrata,	Europe,	Angers, Cachet, 1833.
Altheæflora,	irreg. dou.	rubra plena,	do	England.
Atroviolacea,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.

Anemone mutabilis,	reg. full,	corollina,	Europe,	England.
Anemone var. rosea,	irreg. full,	warrata,	do	England, Low.
Blackburniana,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	England.
Braxelliensis,	reg. s. d.	single red,	do	Belgium.
Berlesiana fulgens,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	Abbe Berlese,
Concinna,	reg. full,	coccinea,	do	England.
Coccinea,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Clintonia,	reg. sing.	warrata,	America,	Floy, N. York.
Corollina,	reg. dou.	rubra plena,	Europe,	Eng., Chandler, 1819.
Dernii,	irreg. full,	single red,	do	England.
Dilecta,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	Germany.
Egertonia,	reg. dou.	rubricaulis,	do	England.
Elphinstonia,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	do.
Flammea,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Fulgida,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.
Fulgens,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	do.
Gloria Belgica,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	Belgium.
Heugmaniana,	reg. s. d.	single red,	do	England.
Hexangularis monstruosa,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	do.
Insignis purpurea,	reg. sing.	warrata,	do	do.
Knightii,	reg. sing.	warrata,	do	do.
Kermesina,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	Germany.
Lindria,	irreg. s. d.	aitonia,	do	England.
Lucida,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Mme Adelaide,	reg. dou.	single red,	do	Paris, Tamponet.
Milleri,	irreg. dou.	double red,	do	England.
Minuta,	irreg. full,	aitonia,	do	do.
Myrtifolia,	reg full,	unknown,	Japan,	England, 1808.
do. Grandiflora,	reg. full,	unknown,	China,	Paris, Noisette.
Papaveracea,	reg. sing	single red,	Europe,	England.
Parksii vera,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do.
Præcellentissima,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	Germany.
Pictorum coccinea,	reg. dou.	warrata,	do	Milan, Sacco.
Platipetala,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	England.
*Rubra simplex,	reg. sing.	species,	Japan,	do. 1739.
Rubra plena,	irreg. full,	rubra simplex,	do	Eng., in 1794, by Preston.
Rubra maxima,	irreg full,	do.	do	England.
Rossi,	irreg full,	do.	Europe,	Germany.
Rex Bataviæ,	reg. dou.	rubricaulis,	do	Belgium.
Rawsiana or Roscii,	irreg full,	rubra plena,	do	Germany.
Rossiana superba,	irreg. s. d.	rubra simplex,	do	Italy.
Sanguinea,	reg sing.	do.	do	England.
Staminea plena,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	Germany.
Superbissima,	reg. dou.	aitonia,	do	Milan, Sacco.
Sparmanniana,	reg dou.	spathulata,	do	England.
Splendens vera,	reg. full,	rubra plena,	do	Eng., Clapponi.
Speciosa vera,	reg. full,	do.	Japan,	Capt. Rawes.
Tamponeana,	reg. dou.	rubra simplex,	Europe,	Paris, Tamponet.
Warrata, or Ane.	reg. dou.	unknown,	do	England, 1816.

SECOND GAMUT.

CARNATION COLOR.

(Page 348. — *Dominant color.* Rose lake and cinnabar, as in Nos. 1, 2, of the colored table.)

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Albalutescens,	reg. dou.	pomp. s. f.	Europe,	England.
Incarnata,	reg. full,	unknown,	China,	Lady Hume, 1806.
Carnea,	reg. full,	do.	do	England, 1806.
Kewblusk,	reg. full,	do.	Europe,	England.

SECOND GAMUT.

ORANGE RED, MORE OR LESS DEEP.

(Page 349. — Lake mixed with red cinnabar, as in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, of the the colored table.)

Name of Camellia	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Anemone flora var. sinensis,	reg. full,	rubra plena,	Europe,	England.
Atrorubens,	irreg. full,	single red,	do	do.
Augusta rubra aurantiaca,	irreg. dou.	corallina,	do	do.
Chandlerii,	reg. full,	corallina,	do	Eng., Chandler, 1829
Cactiflora,	reg. dou.	pink,	do	Italy, Milan.
Conspicua,	reg. full,	corallina,	do	England.
China, (Tat.)	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do.
China large,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do.
Derbiana vera,	reg. dou.	corallina,	do	do.
Eximia vera,	reg. full,	corallina,	do	do.
Incomparabilis,	reg. sing.	aitonia,	do	Germany.
Ignescens,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	do.
Lauckmanni,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	Belgium.
Magniflora plena,	reg. full,	rubra plena,	do	Eng., Hamet of Claftham.
Punicæflora,	irreg. s. d.	warrata,	do	Angers, Cachet, 1828.
Parviflora,	reg. full,	rubricaulis,	do	do. do.
Palmeri purple warrata,	irreg. dou.	warrata,	do	do. do.
Reewesii,	irreg. dou.	coccinea,	do	do. do.
Revisa,	irreg. dou.	pæoniæflora,	do	do. do.
Rivinii,	irreg. dou.	coccinea,	do	do. do.
Rives nova,	irreg. full,	rubra plena,	do	do. do.

FIRST GAMUT.

GROUND WHITE, SPOTTED OR STRIPED WITH ROSE.

(Page 353.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Bancksii,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	Europe,	England,
Dianthiflora striata plena,	irreg. dou.	pomponia,	do	Italy, Milan.
Delicatissima,	irreg. full,	pomp. simp.	do	England.
Elegantissima,	irreg. dou.	single red,	do	Germany.
Gloria mundi,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	do	Belgium.
Imperialis,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	do	Eng., Press.
Imbrica alba,	reg. full,	alba simplex,	do	England.
Punctata simp.,	reg. sing.	single red,	do	Eng., Press.
Picturata,	irreg. full,	pink,	do	do. do.
Regina Galliarum,	irreg. full,	pomponia pl.	do	do. do.
Sabina,	irreg. dou.	unknown,	do	Hor. Society, London.
Stryphosa,	reg. dou.	unknown,	do	Germany.
Spoffortiana,	irreg. full,	warrata,	do	England.
Victoria antwerpiensis,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	Belgium.

FIRST GAMUT.

GROUND ROSE STRIPED OR WITH CHERRY RED.

(Page 355. — As in No. 1, of the colored table.)

SECOND DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species and variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Colvillii vera,	irreg. full,	pomponia s.	Europe,	England, 1829.
Gray Venus or Eclipse,	irreg. full,	pomponia s.	do	Eng., Press.
Punctata major,	irreg. dou.	unknown,	do	do. do.
Punctata plena,	irreg. full,	pomponia s.	do	do. do.
Rosa Mundi,	irreg. full,	do.	do	do. do.
Splendida,	irreg full,	do.	do	do. do.
Venusta,	irreg. full,	do.	do	do. do.

FIRST GAMUT.

GROUND CLEAR OR DEEP CHERRY RED, STRIPED WITH WHITE.

(Page 356.)

THIRD DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Aglee	irreg. dou.	pink,	Europe,	France.
Adonidea,	irreg. full,	pomponia,	do	Belgium.

Cariopyhllæ flora,	reg. sing.	warrata,	Europe,	England.
Coronata rosea,	reg. dou.	coccinea,	do	England, Low.
Cardinalis,	irreg. s. d.	variegata,	do	Belgium.
Donklæri,	reg. s. d.	unknown,	Japan,	Siebold, 1833.
Fioniana,	irreg. dou.	variegata,	Europe,	Paris.
Melinetti,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	Nantes, Melinet.
Marmorata,	irreg dou.	do.	do	Belgium.
Phillippi I., or Mexicana,	irreg. dou.	do	do	Milan, Sacco.
Variegata plena,	irreg. dou.	unknown,	Japan,	Eng., 1792, C. Conner.
do. Monstruosa,	irreg. dou.	do.	Europe,	England.
Versicolor,	irreg. dou.	pink,	do	do.

SECOND GAMUT.

BICOLORED FLOWERS.

GROUND YELLOWISH CARNATION STRIPED WITH WHITE.

(Page 375.)

FIRST DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Ochroleuca,	reg. dou.	unknown,	Japan,	Eng, Siebold, 1833.
Swetia vera,	reg. do.	do.	Europe,	Eng., Swet.

SECOND GAMUT.

BICOLORED FLOWERS.

GROUND CLEAR OR DEEP ORANGE RED, STRIPED OR SPOTTED WITH WHITE.

(Page 376.)

SECOND DIVISION.

Name of Camellia.	Form.	Species or variety.	Origin.	Introduction.
Chandlerii striata,	reg. full,	corallina,	Europe,	Eng., Chanl er
Cuninghami,	irreg. dou.	rubricaulis,	do	do.
Imbricata tricolor,	irreg. s. d.	unknown,	Japan,	Siebold.
Laukiana,	irreg. full,	rubra simp.	Europe,	England.
Leana superba,	irreg. dou	unknown,	Japan,	Eng., Siebold.
Master double red,	irreg. dou.	pink,	Europe,	England.
Warrata flammula,	irreg. s. d.	warrata,	do	France.

Art. IV. — *Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Annual Meeting.*

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

"————Let one great day
To celebrated sports and *floral* play
Be set aside."

The annual exhibition of Flowers and Fruits by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, took place at their Rooms, 23 Tremont Row, on *Wednesday*, *Thursday* and *Friday*, 19th, 20th, and 21st of September.

The specimens of Fruit (the particulars of which are herewith given by the Chairman of the Fruit Committee) were very fine, and exceeded, both in quantity and quality those of any former season.

Owing to the extreme heat of the weather, and the continued drought in July and August, Autumn's Queen, the gorgeous Dahlia, did not appear at the exhibition in all her glory. But notwithstanding the almost total failure of the Dahlia bloom, the floral part of the show was much better than our friends or ourselves anticipated. When it was made known to the cultivators, and to the lovers of flowers, that the place of the Dahlia must be filled up, by such cut flowers as could be procured, the disposition to contribute became general, and the supply was equal to our wants. Before the appointed hour had arrived to open the Rooms for the public, every vial, dish and basket, was filled, and all was in readiness for the inspection, and we trust gratification, of the lovers of Flora and Pomona.

The contributors will please accept our thanks and acknowledgments, for their liberal contributions, and their kind aid. If we have omitted, in our annexed statement, the name of any contributor, or an account of any specimens sent for exhibition, we solicit the favor of a communication giving us a list of the plants or flowers omitted, that they may be added to our report.

From the Hon. John Lowell of Roxbury.

Pandanus utilis, Eugenia myrtifolia, Araucaria excelsa, (rare and valuable.) This is a most superb plant. The inhabitants of Chili call this noble ornament of their forests *araucanos*. "This genus" Sweet observes "may be termed the handsomest genus of plants

with which we are acquainted." Bignonia discolor, Acrostichum alcicorne, Asplenium (?) Casaurina equisetifolia.

From J. P. Cushing, Esq. Watertown.

Astrapæa Wallichii, Epiphyllim Ackermanni, Maranta zebrina, Amaryllis Belladonna, (several pots in bloom,) Hippeastrums, (seedlings in bloom,) Erica glauca, Alpinia mutans, Rochea falcata, Trevirana coccinea, Phienia daclylifera, Mespilus (?) and a fine cut blossom of Crinum amabile.

From Marshall P. Wilder, Esq., of Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester.

Stanhopea quadricornis, (Air plant from South America in fine bloom.) "The true species of this genus," says Loudon, "are beyond comparison the most delightful productions of the vegetable world." This specimen was very beautiful, and was greatly admired. Maranta zebrina, Acacia, (four varieties,) Ardisia crenulata, Mannettia glabra, Erythrina Crista-galli, Nerine Fothergilli, &c.

From John Lemist, Esq. of Roxbury.

Citrus myrtifolia, (two plants,) Erica cruenta, (two plants,) Cycas revoluta, Ilex aureo-marginata, and a very splendid bouquet.

From Mrs Bigelow, of Medford, two very fine specimens of Cupressus stricta. These plants were placed at the entrance of the rooms and made a handsome appearance.

From John C. Gray, Esq.

Two very fine specimens of Cockscomb.

From the Botanic Garden Cambridge, by Mr W. E. Carter.

Ficus elastica, Ficus australis, Diosma ericoides, Taxus Chinensis, Strelitzia regina, Bigonia Evansiana, Laurus crassifolia, do. evaltata, do. indica, Banksia, Rhododendron arboreum, do. hybridum, Eugenia australis, Pelargonium, Erica Caffra, do. concinna, Erica empetroides, Myrtus flora pleno, do. narrow leaved, three seedling Camellia japonica, Metrosideros saligna, Eriobotrya japonica, Bauera rubiæfolia, Acacia divaricata, Magnolia grandiflora, Eucalyptus perfoliata, Ilex crassifolia, Myrtus mucronata, Melastoma nepalensis, Acacia (?) do. saligna, Hakea, Double flowering Myrtle, Acacia decipiens, Petunia hybrida, Fuschia grandiflora, Dantana Cammara, Melaleuca tenuifolia, Calothamnus pubescens, do. quadrifida, Menziesia globularis, Bouvardia coccinea, Beaufortea decussata.

From Messrs Winship, of Brighton.

Cassia sophoræ, Citrus nobilis minor, in fine fruit, Eugenia Australis, Agave Americana variegata, Sparmannia Africania, two

varieties of Cyclamen persicum, Vinea rosea, Aucuba japonica, Gloxinia speciosa, Eupatorium odoratum, Maranta zebrina, Erica gracilis, and spuria, Rallota purpurea, Merpilus japonica, Atriplex halimus, Asclepias persicifolia, Begonia argyrostigma, Ficus elasticus, Daphne variegata, Laurus, communis fol: variegata, Ruscus racemosus in fruit, Melaleuca diosmefolia.

From Mr H. Bowditch, Boston.

Fine specimens of Myrtles and Orange trees in fruit, Aloysia citriodora, Fuchsia, Erica, Acacia, &c.

From Messrs Hovey, Oxalis Boweii.

From Jno. Hovey, Roxbury, Yellow tea rose, Verbena melindre, Passiflora racemosa.

From Mr Mason of Charlestown.

Phylica ericoides, Acacia armata, and two other varieties, Verbena melindre, great variety of double ten week stocks, Viburnum tinus, three varieties of Erica, Rhododendron arboreum, Orange tree with fruit, and Diosma ericoides.

From Mr William Meller, Roxbury, four plants Citrus Decumana.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, Brookline, a fine specimen of Yucca and other plants.

From Thomas Lee, Esq. Brookline, several beautiful little plants in bloom and a great variety of cut flowers, Roses, &c.

From J. D. H. Williams, Esq. Roxbury, Taxus communis, Callistenum lanceolatum.

From Mr T. Rundle, Fig and Dwarf apple tree, both in fruit.

From Mr. John Arnold, Boston, Camellia japonica alba pleno, in fine bloom.

Dahlias.—From Col. Wilder, var. Suffolk Hero, Elphinstone's Diana, do. purple Perfection, Marquis of Northampton, Conqueror of Europe, Brown's quilled Perfection, &c.

From E. Breed, Esq. Charlestown, Widnall's Triumphant.

From Messrs Hovey, var. Mrs Rushton, Liberty, Juliet, Rival Yellow, Middlesex Rival, Conqueror of Europe, Rosa Superba, Ruby, Diadem of Flora, &c.

From Dr J. C. Howard, var. Prince George, Ophelia, Royal William, Countess of Liverpool, Dennisii, Beauty of Cambridge, Desdemona, Alba purpurea, Picta formosissima, Lady Fordwich, &c.

From Messrs Winship, var. Countess of Liverpool, Royal William,

Barrett's Susanna, Prince George of Cumberland, Dutchess of Buccleugh, &c.

From the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by Mr W. E. Carter, Dennis's Perfection, Lord Liverpool, Dennisii, Countess of Liverpool, Prince George, Ophelia, Mrs Broadwood, Desdemona, Augusta, Picta formosissima.

From Mr Jno. Richardson, Dorchester, var. Lord Liverpool, Countess of Mansfield, Dennisii.

From W. Phipps, Esq. and W. Farnsworth Esq. of Roxbury, each a few fine flowers.

From Messrs O. and W. Wales of Dorchester, var. Red Rover, Lady Fordwich, Widnall's Perfection, Dennisii, and Dutchess of Buccleugh.

On the second and third days of exhibition, there was a basket of choice specimens handed to the committee, with a request that they should be placed in the stands incog. The request was complied with. All that we feel permitted to say in our report is, that the flowers were much admired; we classed them among the fairest of the *fair*.

By Samuel Walker of Roxbury, var. Napoleon, Desdemona, Dennisii, King of Dahlias, Metropolitan, Calypso, Widnall's Perfection, Mrs Broadwood, Dutchess of Buccleugh, Jackson's Rival Yellow, Lady Ann, Douglass Glory, Belledonna, Autro purpurea, Granta, Well's white, Harding's bride, Ophelia, Beauty of Cambridge, Urania, Barrett's Susanna, and Beauty of Bedford.

Bouquets.—From Mrs J. H. Gardner, of Roxbury; Dr J. C. Howard of Brookline; John Lemist, Esq. of Roxbury; W. E. Carter of Cambridge; Messrs Hovey, and S. Sweetser, Esq, of Cambridgeport; Messrs Winship, Brighton, W. Kenrick, Newton, and S. Walker.

A small bouquet, presented by Mrs E. Breed, of Charlestown, containing specimens of Stapelia pulchella, and Bignonia Evansiana, was much admired.

Cut flowers of various descriptions from T. Lee, Esq. Col. Wilder, E. Breed, Esq. Hon. E. Vose, Messrs Richardson, Phipps, Farnsworth, Gardener, Sweetser, Breck, Warren, Winship, Hovey & Co., Jno. Hovey, Mason, Meller, and Carter.

From Joseph Breck & Co., a superb collection of German Asters of every variety. Thirteen distinct varieties of Zinnia elegans, of

the following colors:—white, blush, pink, violet, light purple, dark purple, salmon, yellow, orange, light scarlet, dark scarlet, light crimson, and deep crimson. Specimens of Euphorbia variegata, Centauris of sorts; improved variegated, and other Marigolds, together with a great variety of other annuals, and cut flowers.

The wreaths were made and presented by Messrs D. Haggerston, J. W. Russell, and E. Sayers.

We shall close our report with a few brief remarks, and some quotations from various authors on the love, and use made of flowers by the inhabitants of several parts of the world.

"Flowers!" said Mr Bowring, "what a hundred associations the word brings to my mind! Of what countless songs, sweet and sacred, delicate and divine, are they the subject! A flower in England, [and we will add America,] is something to the botanist,—but only if it be rare; to the florist,—but only if it be beautiful: even the poet and the moralizer seldom bend down to its eloquent silence. The peasant never utters to it an ejaculation — the ploughman (all but one) carelessly tears it up with his share — no maiden thinks of wreathing it — no youth aspires to wear it: but in Spain ten to one but it becomes a minister of love, that it hears the voice of poetry, that it crowns the brow of beauty. Thus how sweetly an anonymous cancionero sings:

"Put on your brightest richest dress,
Wear all your gems, blest vale of ours!
My fair one comes in her loveliness,
She comes to gather flowers.

"Garland me wreaths, thou fertile vale;
Woods of green your coronets bring;
Pinks of red, and lilies pale,
Come with your fragrant offering.
Mingle your charms of hue and smell,
Which Flora wakes in her spring-tide hours!
My fair one comes across the dell,
She comes to gather flowers.

"Twilight of morn! from thy misty tower
Scatter the trembling pearls around,
Hang up thy gems on fruit and flower,
Bespangle the dewy ground!
Phœbus, rest on thy ruby wheels—
Look, and envy this world of ours;
For my fair one now descends the hills,
She comes to gather flowers.

"List! for the breeze on wings serene
Through the light foliage sails;
Hidden amidst the forest green
Warble the nightingales!
Hailing the glorious birth of day
With music's best, divinest powers,
Hither my fair one bends her way,
She comes to gather flowers."

It was, perhaps, the general power of sympathy upon the subject of plants, which caused them to be connected with some of the earliest events that history records. The mythologies of all nations are full of them; and in all times they have been associated with the soldiery, the government, and the arts. Thus the patriot was crowned with oak; the hero and the poet with bay; and beauty with the myrtle. Peace had her olive; Bacchus his ivy; and whole groves of oak-trees were thought to send out oracular voices in the winds. One of the most pleasing parts of state-splendor has been associated with flowers, as Shakspeare seems to have had in his mind when he wrote that beautiful line respecting the accomplished prince, Hamlet:

"The expectancy and rose of the fair state."

It was this that brought the gentle family of roses into such unnatural broils in the civil wars: and still the united countries of Great Britain have each a floral emblem; Scotland has her thistle, Ireland its shamrock, and England the rose. France under the Bourbons, had the golden lily.

The different festivals in England, have each their own peculiar plant or plants, to be used in their celebration; at Easter the willow as a substitute for the palm; at Christmas, the holly and the misletoe; on May-day every flower in bloom, but particularly the hawthorn or May-bush. In Persia they have a festival called the Feast of Roses, which lasts the whole time they are in bloom. Formerly, it was the custom, and still is in some parts of the country, to scatter flowers on the celebration of a wedding, a christening, or even of a funeral.

It was formerly the custom also, to carry garlands before the bier of a maiden, and to hang them and scatter flowers over her grave:

The Queen scattering flowers.

"Sweets to the sweet. Farewell!
I hoped thy bride-bed to have decked, sweet maid,
And not have strewed thy grave."

HAMLET, Act v. Scene 1.

In Tripoli, on the celebration of a wedding, the baskets of sweetmeats, &c. sent as wedding presents, are covered with flowers; and although it is well known that they frequently communicate the plague, the inhabitants will even prefer running the risk, when that dreadful disease is abroad, rather than lose the enjoyment they have in their love of flowers. When a woman in Tripoli dies, a large bouquet of fresh flowers, if they can be procured, if not, of artificial, is fastened at the head of her coffin. Upon the death of a Moorish lady of quality, every place is filled with fresh flowers and burning perfumes: at the head of the body is placed a large bouquet, of part artificial, and part natural, and richly ornamented with silver: and additions are continually made to it. The author who describes these customs also mentions a lady of high rank, who regularly attended the tomb of her daughter, who had been three years dead; she always kept it in repair, and, with the exception of the great mosque, it was one of the grandest in Tripoli. From the time of the young lady's death, the tomb had always been supplied with the most expensive flowers placed in beautiful vases; and, in addition to these, a great quantity of fresh Arabian Jessamines, threaded on thin slips of the palm leaf, were hung in festoons and tassels about this revered sepulchre. The mausoleum of the royal family, which is called the *Turbar*, is of the purest white marble, and is filled with an immense quantity of fresh flowers; most of the tombs being dressed with festoons of Arabian Jessamine and large bunches of variegated flowers, consisting of Orange, Myrtle, Red and White Roses, &c. They afford a perfume which those who are not habituated to such choice flowers can scarcely conceive. The tombs are mostly of white, a few inlaid with colored marble. A manuscript Bible, which was presented by a Jew to the Synagogue, was adorned with flowers; and silver vases filled with flowers were placed upon the ark which contained the sacred MS.*

The ancients used wreaths of flowers in their entertainments, not only for pleasure, but also from a notion that their odor prevented

* See Tully's Narrative of a Residence in Tripoli.

the wine from intoxicating them; they used other perfumes on the same account. Beds of flowers are not merely fictitious. The Highlanders of Scotland commonly sleep on heath, which is said to make a delicious bed; and beds are, in Italy, often filled with the leaves of trees, instead of down or feathers. It is an old joke against the effeminate Sybarites, that one of them complaining he had not slept all night, and being asked the reason why, said that a rose-leaf had got folded under him.

In Naples, and in the vale of Cachemere (I have been told also that it sometimes occurs in Chester,) gardens are formed on the roofs of houses: "On a standing roof of wood is laid a covering of fine earth, which shelters the building from the great quantity of snow that falls in the winter season. This fence communicates an equal warmth in winter, as a refreshing coolness in summer, when the tops of the houses, which are planted with a variety of flowers, exhibit at a distance the spacious view of a beautiful chequered parterre." The famous hanging gardens of Babylon were on the enormous walls of that city.

A garden usually makes a part of every Paradise, even of Mahomet's, from which women are excluded, — women, whom gallantry has so associated with flowers, that we are told, in the Malay language, one word serves for both.* In Milton's Paradise, the occupation of Adam and Eve was to tend the flowers, to prune the luxuriant branches, and support the roses, heavy with beauty. Poets have taken pleasure in painting gardens in all the brilliancy of imagination. See the garden of Alcinous in Homer's Odyssey; those of Morgana, Alcina, and Armida, in the Italian poets: the gardens fair

> "Of Hesperus and his daughters three,
> Who sing about the golden tree;"

and Proserpina's garden, and the Bower of Bliss in Spenser's Fairie Queene. The very mention of their name seems to embower one in leaves and blossoms.

It is a matter of some taste to arrange a bouquet of flowers judiciously; even in language, we have a finer idea of colors, when such are placed together as look well together in substance. Do we read of white, purple, red and yellow flowers, they do not present to us

*See Lalla Rookh, page 303. Sixth edition.

so exquisite a picture, as if we read of yellow and purple, white and red. Their arrangement has been happily touched upon by some of our poets:

"Th' Azores send
Their jessamine; her jessamine, remote
Caffraria: foreigners from many lands,
They form one social shade, as if convened
By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre.
Yet just arrangement, rarely brought to pass
But by a master's hand, disposing well
The gay diversities of leaf and flower,
Must lend its aid t' illustrate all their charms,
And dress the regular, yet various scene.
Plant behind plant aspiring, in the van
The dwarfish; in the rear retired, but still
Sublime above the rest, the statelier stand."

COWPER.

What is here said on the subject of arrangement is of course addressed to those who are unacquainted with botany; those who study that delightful science will most probably, prefer a botanical arrangement, observing however to place the smaller plants of each division next the spectator, and thus proceeding gradually to the tallest and most distant; so that the several divisions will form strips irregular in their width.

A friend has obliged me, says a celebrated writer, with the following lines, paraphrased from the Greek of Meleager. "This delicious little Greek poem," says he, "is one of those which I always seem to scent the very odor of, as if I held a bunch of flowers to my face.

"A flowery crown will I compose—
I'll weave the crocus, weave the rose;
I'll weave narcissus, newly wet,
The hyacinth, and violet;
And myrtle shall supply me green,
And lilies laugh in light between:
That the rich tendrils of my beauty's hair
May burst into their crowning flowers, and light the painted air."

Per order,

S. WALKER,

Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

The exhibition of the fruits, of all kinds, far surpassed that of all former years, not only in the variety, but also in the increased proportion of the new and finest kinds which never yet have been seen or known at any former exhibition. Generally speaking, all the fruits which were on these days exhibited were fine. The fruits offered by Messrs. Manning and Ives, whose gardens are contiguous, occupied nearly the whole of the western table, and amongst these, especially of Mr Manning, were many of the new kinds of Pears, so lately introduced, and which are now fast coming into bearing. These above, constituted the finest selection of the kind, which has ever yet been witnessed in the country.

The following is the account of the exhibition :—

From the Hon. John Lowell, specimens of two varieties of Pears; one the Beurre Spence, which M. Van Mons had once designated as the finest pear he had ever raised; the specimen an oblong good sized fruit, contracted near the summit, of a yellow russety color, the flavor delicious. Also the Beurre Crappeaux, another variety sent to Mr Lowell by the Chevalier Parmentier, of Enghein; a fruit of medium size and turbinate form, bright scarlet next the sun and yellow in the shade, beurre and of delicious flavor.

From the Hon. Mr Vose, President of the Society :

Pears.—Williams' Bon Chretien, Andrews, Passe Colmar, Lewis, Napoleon, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Urbaniste, Brocaus Bergamotte, Julienne, Mouille Bouche.

Apples.—Hawthorndean, English Codlin, Large Red Sweeting.

Peaches.—Grosse Mignonne, George IV., Red and Yellow Rareripe.

Grapes.—Chasselas; and an ornamented basket of fruit.

Melons.—A fine large yellow variety of the Rock Melon from Paris.

Presented by S. Walker, from the garden of Madame Eustis, Roxbury, a fine specimen of Sweetwater *Grapes*, of out-door culture. Also a large basket of fine *Peaches*.

From J. L. Moffat, Esq. Roxbury, a basket of yellow Tomatoes.

From Enoch Bartlett, Esq. Vice President of the Society :

Pears.—Bartlett or Williams' Bon Chretien, Sylvanche Vert, Wertemberg, formerly received as Capiaumont, Dix.

Apples.—Ribston Pippin.

Lemon Peach.

From Mr Downer, a variety of fine fruits, as follows:

Pears.—Heathcot, Beurre d'Aremberg, Passe Colmar, Dix, Knight's Seedling, Bezi Vaet, Forelle, Iron, Lewis, Catillac, Beurre Diel, Roi de Wurtemburg, Williams' Bon Chretien, Andrews' Moorfowl Egg, and Wilkinson.

Apples.—Pumpkin Sweeting, Siberian Crab, Pomme d'api, Pound, Porter, Seaver Sweet, Hales, Lyscom, Nonesuch, Gardener's Sweeting, Spice and other varieties.

Grapes.—Isabella, Catawba, Miller's Burgundy, white Chasselas, and another variety, all from the open air.

Peaches.—Rareripe.

From Mr Richards, numerous fine specimens as follows:

Pears.—Howard.

Apples.—Ribstone Pippin, and Fall Sops of wine.

Peaches.—Two varieties, one a seedling.

From Messrs. Winship, of Brighton, beautiful specimens of the Shepardia Eleagnoides, consisting of branches loaded with fruit; the fruit fine for jellies and preserves, and highly grateful to the taste when ameliorated by frost.

From William Oliver, Esq. of Dorchester:

Pears.—Dix, Wurtemberg, Broca's Bergamotte, St. Ghislain, Duchess D'Angouleme.

Peaches.—President, Petite Mignonne.

Grapes.—Chasselas, very fine, open culture.

From Mrs Bourne, of Boston, Clingstone Peach.

From Mr John Arnold, of Milton:

Grapes.—Black Hamburg, two fine clusters, one weighing 2 3-4 lbs., and the other 3 3-4 lbs.; also fine clusters of the Muscat of Lunel.

From Mr George Newhall, of Dorchester:

Pears.—Wurtemberg and Fulton, Williams' Bon Chretien, and Broca's Bergamotte.

Apples.—Porter and Pearmain.

Peaches.—Jacques' Rareripe, Moore's Rareripe, Yellow Red Rareripe, a seedling variety, also another large Yellow Seedling Rareripe, very fine.

From E. Breed, Esq. of Charlestown :

Pears.—Orange, Julienne, Seckel, Duchesse D'Angouleme, and Williams' Bon Chretien.

Plums.—Green Gage.

Grapes.—White, Muscat of Alexandria, and a basket containing fine peaches and a variety of other fruits.

From Mr Wm. Meller, of Roxbury :

Grapes.—Black Hamburgh, and Sweet Water.

Peaches.—Seedling varieties.

From Mr Joseph Balch, of Roxbury :

Pears.—Blanquette, Williams' Bon Chretien, and a variety from France.

Apples.—A variety from England.

Grapes.—A basket of Black Hamburg, and Black Prince, &c. all fine.

From Messrs. Mason, of the Charlestown Vineyard.

Grapes.—Purple Constantia, Lombardy, Black Hamburg, and White Chasselas. All affording ample evidence of the most skilful cultivation.

From Isaac P. Davis, Esq. of the city. A superb Black Apple, resembling polished ebony. A most beautiful fruit from the garden of Mr Cushing, at Belmont, from a dwarf tree received from France, and said to be of American origin, name unknown.

From Dr J. C. Howard, Woodland, in Brookline :

Pears.—Golden Beurre, Cambridge, St. Michael, Beurre Rouge, and Bergamotte.

Apples.—Maiden's Blush or Hawthorndean, Greening, and Ruddy Greening.

Grapes.—Miller's Burgundy, White Chasselas, and Black Hamburg, two splendid bunches of the latter on one lateral shoot, weighing together 5 lbs. and 4 oz.; also, from out of door culture, Sweetwater and Isabella.

Col. M. P. Wilder, sent for exhibition the following kinds of fruit :

Pears.—D'Aremberg, Belle et Bonne, Alpha, Gloux, Morceau, Buerre Thouin, St. Michael, Archangel, D'Amaulis, Beurre Von Marum, Bergamotte de Pasques, Bourgomestre of Boston, Passe Colmar, Sageret Easter Buerre, Heathcot, Wurtemberg, Beurre Diel, Bleecker's Meadow, a pear imported for Urbaniste, and a pear name

unknown from France. Fortune, a new and celebrated pear, but not yet at maturity. Also, Kenrick Pear from Van Mons, but may be wrong.

Plums.—Coe's Golden Drop. Also the Black Rock musk melon.

From Mr B. V. French, from his estate in Braintree, the following kinds:

Pears.—Cushing, Harvard, Wilkinson, Roman Beurre, Long Green, Saint Lezain, Old Winter, Roi de Wurtemberg, Williams' Bon Chretien, Tillington, Spanish Bon Chretien, King's Bon Chretien.

Apples.—Monstrous Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, Ortley Pippin, Mela Carla, Fameuse, Duke of Wellington, Hawthorndean, Fall Sopsavine, Garden Royal, Devonshire Quarendon, Porter, Dutch Codling, Garden Striped, Yellow Newton Pippin, Sweet Greening, Nonsuch, Sour Sweet, Black Apple, Courtpendu Plat, Well's Pippin, Royal do., Scarlet Nonpareil, English do., Danvers Sweet, Red Doctor, High top Sweeting, Esopus Spitzenberg, Green's Everlasting, Bun, Newark King, Snow, King of the Pipps, Fearn's Pippin, Conway, Osgood, Ribstone Pippin, Alexander, Vandavere, Jonathan, Surprise, Priestly, Moor's Red Winter, Cumberland Spice, Pumpkin Spice, Mela de Rosemarino, French Bellflower, Golden Reinett, Reinett de Autom, Templeton Winter Sweet, Russett, Long Nonsuch, Old Pearmain, Sidehill, Lady Finger, Greening, Lewis, French's Sweet, Seaver Sweet, York Russet, Downton Pippin, Pomme d'api, Siberian Crab, Murphy, Burraove, Virginia, Rock, Adam's Sweeting, Red Calville.

Melons.—Long Carolina Water, Pine, Green Flesh.

Plums.—Red Queen's Mother, a fine fruit.

From Mr Ebenezer Holden, of Dorchester: Porter Apples, a beautiful specimen.

From Dr. J. Greene, of Groton, the Foundling Apple, a fine looking large red fruit.

From Dr. Joel Burnett, of Southboro', specimens of Burnet Pear.

From William Kenrick, Duchesse D'Angouleme Pear.

From Mr John Rayner, Brown's Buerre, Broca's Bergamotte, and St. Michael Pears.

From Mr Haggerston:

Grapes.—Black Hamburg, &c. from the garden of Mr Cushing, at Belmont, specimens of the most perfect cultivation.

From Dr. Z. B. Adams, from his garden in Pearl street: Fine specimens of the old St. Michael which is still generally fine in cities. Also Seckel.

From Mr Richard Ward, of Roxbury:

Pears.—Seckel, Williams' Bon Chretien or Bartlett, Andrews, Pondlilly, Wurtemberg, and Bergamotte.

Peaches.—Old Mixon, Red Rareripe, Sweetwater, Yellow Rareripe, White do., Cooledge's Favorite, Jacques, Franklin Seedling.

From Mr A. D. Williams:

Pears.—Williams' Bon Chretien, Summer Thorn, Harvard; also a seedling Pear, small, turbinate in form, and handsome, fine scarlet next the sun.

Apples.—Fall Sopsavine, Porter, and Horn Apple, a large red beautiful fruit.

Grapes.—Several very large and beautiful clusters of Black Hamburgh.

From Mr Sweetser, of Cambridgeport:

Pears.—Fulton, Andrews, Chelmsford, Julienne, Seckel, and Williams' Bon Chretien.

From Mr John Barnard, of Dorchester, a Pear of a new variety.

From Mr Eames of Framingham, specimens of an Apple from Detroit, a large, splendid red fruit.

From Mr Rufus Howe, of Dorchester, Urbaniste Pears.

From Mr Joshua Gardner, Dorchester:

Pears.—Cushing.

Apples.—Gravenstein, and Pomme D'Api, or Lady Apple, beautiful specimen.

From Mr George Brown, Beverly:

Pears.—A variety without name from France, said to be fine; a variety from Holland, a winter fruit, Seckel, and Brown Beurre.

Apples.—A large fine Sweeting, a superior fruit, Pomme D'Api, and the Drap D'Or of France.

From Mr J. Hovey, a basket of Grapes of out door cultivation.

From C. F. W. of Charlestown, Isabella Grapes.

From Mr Alexander McLennan, from Oaklands, in Watertown, Pomme D'Api and a variety of fine Peaches, &c.

From Mr Charles Johnson, of Weston, and from the farm formerly owned by Capt. John Mackay, of the city; Hawthorndean Apples, very beautiful.

From Mrs T. Bigelow of Medford:

Apples.—Monstrous Pippin, and beautiful specimens of Red Apples from France.

Peaches.—Some fine specimens.

Grapes.—Fine Chasselas, and Black Hamburg.

Shaddocks.—Very large, from her green-house, a variety of the *citrus* or orange tribe.

From the garden of Mr Lemist, of Roxbury, fine Black Hamburg Grapes; also a tree of the Lime in fruit.

From Mr Samuel Pond, from his garden at Cambridgeport.

Pears. — Beurre Diel, Cushing, Wurtemberg, and Andrews.

Plums. — White Gage, and a variety supposed to be Hulings superb, Corse's Field Marshal, Blue Imperatrice, a fine fruit which sometimes has been called Semiana; also Duane's Purple Plum. All the Plums exhibited by Mr Pond were exceedingly fine; and Duane's Purple was very large and superb. Mr Pond has been very successful with Plums, having raised large quantities of this fine fruit during the past season. His situation is highly protected, the soil low, flat, moist, and but recently reclaimed from a salt marsh. Though very bad, and not at all suited to the Peach, it proves fine for the Plum.

From L. Baldwin, Esq., of Brighton.

Apples. — Specimens of very large Red, of fine appearance.

From Mr John Hill of West Cambridge, Lemon Rareripe, so called, a synonyme of Yellow Red Rareripe, the specimens very superb. This is one of the finest of all Peaches.

From Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, from his garden at Brighton, an ornamented basket of fruit as follows.

Pears. — Seckel.

Apples. — Baldwin, Greening, Autumn superb, Porter, Lady apple, Siberian Crab.

Peaches. — Royal George, George IV., Melacaton, Royal Kensington, Warren's Favorite.

Plums. — Damson.

Melons. — Cantaloupe, and Green Citron.

Grapes. — Chasselas, Black Hamburg, Purple, Malaga, and Isabella.

Mr Coolidge, from his garden in Cambridge street, Boston.

Plums. — A fine looking yellow, oblong, and excellent fruit.

[To be concluded.]